Numb. 420.

THE

# Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.*

From December 23. to Dece[illegible] 30. 1736.

## *OBSERVATIONS*

On the REASONS given by Mr. *Hamilton*'s Adviſers, for his Detaining the Seals of the Province of *New-Jerſie*, after the Demand made of them by *Lewis Morris*, Eſq; Preſident of the Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of *New-Jerſie*.

### *In a LETTER to a FRIEND.*

*SIR*,

I WROTE to you lately by a Gentleman, and was very much in Expectation of an Anſwer; but nothing of that kind is yet come to hand, which occaſions my giving you this farther Trouble. I did not make any Obſervations on the Reaſons given by Mr. *Hamilton's* Adviſers (which I doubt not you have ſeen) tho' they lay open enough for Obſervation to a leſs judicious Reader, than you are, who could eaſily ſee the Fallacy of them without any Endeavour of mine to point them out. There are two Things they ſeem to ground themſelves upon, The firſt is a *private* Inſtruction to the Governor, never notified to the Council, nor entred in the Council-Books, by which it is ſaid to the Governor, *That if a Councillour be abſent a certain Time without the Governor's Leave under Hand and Seal, and continues abſent twelve Months without the King's Leave, his Place in Council to be void.* This Inſtruction, if true, as they cite it (which I doubt, it being different from that to *Montgomerie*, which was *an Abſence of two Months without the Governor's Leave, and continuing abſent two Years without the King's Leave*, which is the Inſtruction agreed to by the Proprietors on the Surrender of the Government, and given to all the Governors ſince that time, and therefore 'tis moſt likely the ſame was given to *Cosby*) yet it being an Inſtruction, and in its own Nature private, cannot be ſuppoſed to be binding upon the Councillor, unleſs notified to him: And the next Inſtruction, which gives the Governor a power of Suſpenſion for ſuch Abſence, directs it to be done after previous Admonition; ſo that it is a *contemptuous Abſence* that falls within the Meaning of theſe Inſtructions, and a perſiſting in it after Admonition, contrary to his known Duty, that would have juſtified even the Governor himſelf, either to have ſuſpended or declared the Place void. And as the Governor could not have juſtifiably done the one or the other, but within the Meaning of thoſe Inſtructions; ſo his not having done it at all (and which he might have done by the Plenitude of his Power, without any Inſtruction) ſhews firſt, that he did not think me within the Meaning of it; and ſecondly, that I needed not be reſtored to what I was never deprived of. What makes it yet clearer that *Cosby* never thought my Abſence ſuch as to be within the Meaning of theſe Inſtructions, is, that he wrote to the Lords of Trade to get me removed at home: This, and the Queen's Additional Inſtruction to me, plainly ſhew, that my Place was not at that Time void (tho' always voidable) in the Opinion of the Queen and Miniſtry. But to this they ſaid, *The Queen was miſtaken.* I am weak enough to think, that if the Queen had directed to any Perſon who had never been of the Council, it would be raſh to call it a Miſtake, and upon that Notion to diſobey it. For tho' poſſibly ſhe might have been miſtaken in the Addition or Appellation of the Perſon, and called one Preſident that was not ſo (which is not to be admitted in this Caſe) yet, as I take it, the Office would have been conferr'd by it, tho' he was not ſo before. And, if ſuch a Direction had come to *Van Dam*, who was (or was ſaid to be) actually ſuſpended, yet, as ſuch a Direction would have been a new Creation of any Perſon who had never been a Councellor (it being ſolely the Signification of the King's Pleaſure in that Caſe that either makes a Councellor or a Preſident) ſo it would have been an actual Reſtoration of him to that Place, tho' the Word *Reſtore* had not been made uſe of: For in theſe Caſes the King is not tyed up to uſe a particular Form in the Signification of his Pleaſure; any Form that lets us know what that Pleaſure is, being ſufficient to require our Obedience in Caſes of this kind. To render this ſtill more clear, *viz.* that the Word *Reſtore*, or other *expreſs Words* (as the Gentlemen in the Oppoſition are pleaſed to word it) of that Kind and Signification, are not abſolutely or generally neceſſary in the Signification of the King's Pleaſure, to reſtore a ſuſpended Counſellor to his Office and Place; I believe it will be admitted by all Men the leaſt converſant in theſe Matters, that in caſe one or more Councellors were ſuſpended by a former Governor, yet the bare Naming of theſe as Councellors in the Inſtructions to the new Governor, under the Signet and Sign Manual, in the ſame Order they were in before, would be a Reſtoration of that one or more to his or their Places in Council, without any expreſs Words of Reſtoration, or Words of the ſame Signification. So if other Councellors had been by the former Governor named and ſworn into the Council, yet the Preterition, Paſſing-by and not Naming of ſuch Councellors in the new Inſtructions, would be a Diveſting them of the former Authority they were veſted with, without any expreſs Words, or any Words at all. This leads me to take Notice of what they call a Letter from Queen *Anne*, of *Jan.* 1709-10, to Governor *Hunter*, in my own Caſe, on which they found their Argument of the Neceſſity of *expreſs Words* to diveſt an Authority once veſted; which I ſuppoſe the Hints from ſome Smatterers in the Law has induced them to think of very great Force in this Caſe. It happened, by their own ſhewing, nigh twenty-ſeven Years ſince, when two of the Signers of the Letter to Mr. *Hamilton*, were but young Men, and the other two Children; and none of them then ſo well acquainted with Things of that nature, as to form a proper Judgment; and ſeem now to have forgot the Circumſtances of that particular Fact; which had they remembered, I perſuade my ſelf Men of their ſuppoſed Sagacity would not have laid any ſtreſs upon it,

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or drawn Conſequences ſo foreign (as I think) to the Nature of the Thing, and which, when ſet in its true Light, will, I believe, not prove of that Service to them that they imagine.

It is true that I was ſuſpended by the Lord *Cornbury*, and that more than once or twice; and for that and other Male-Adminiſtration, his Lordſhip was recall'd. But in making out the new Set of Inſtructions to Mr. *Hunter*, my Name was omitted, and I think Col. *Pinhorn* was in thoſe Inſtructions firſt named; in conſequence of which, on the Death or Abſence of Mr. *Hunter*, the Government would have devolved upon the Perſon firſt-named, by the expreſs Words of the King's Letters Patent. This was not perceived until the General Inſtructions had paſſed the uſual Formalities. But, when it was, there was an Additional Inſtruction, (which theſe Gentlemen call a Letter) form'd on that Occaſion in that particular Manner, to reſtore me to my Place and Precedency in the Council; which *expreſs Words*, (as the Gentlemen call them) had been needleſs, had I been firſt named in the General Inſtructions. And this Additional Inſtruction was formed to ſupply that Defect [illegible] for that reaſon entred in the Council-Books; not to veſt the firſt or next nam'd Councellor of an Authority they were at that time veſted with, but to prevent them or any other Councellor named in thoſe general Inſtructions, from the Uſe and Exerciſe of an Authority under colour of the Queen's Patent and Inſtructions (and ſeemingly warranted by them) which it was not intended they ſhould do: And in that Caſe ſo circumſtanced, theſe expreſs Words were neceſſary, to ſhew that the Perſon firſt named in the general Inſtructions, notwithſtanding he was there firſt named, was not the Perſon authorized to take the Government upon him upon the Death of a Governor. As ſuch an Authority can only veſt in any Perſon on the Death or Abſence of a Governor, and by ſuch Death, &c. is then veſted in the eldeſt Councellor, which at that Time was my ſelf; ſo, if they will argue conſiſtently with their own Principles, it is incumbent on them to ſhew ſome expreſs Words of equal Authority with the Patent and Inſtructions, that diveſted me of that Authority I was by the Death of the Governor veſted with. I make uſe of their own Terms of *Veſting* and *Diveſting*, or, in plain Engliſh, *Cloathing* and *Uncloathing*. To this they anſwer, That by the expreſs Words of the Inſtruction, the Authority is veſted in the eldeſt RESIDING Councellor, which may be the ſecond, third, &c. Theſe may be expreſs Words, to veſt the Second or Third, who by the Accident of being on the Spot at the time of the Death, is intituled, *pro tempore*; but are theſe expreſs Words to diveſt the eldeſt? By no means. It is the Accident of Reſidence that in this Caſe may veſt the youngeſt; but doth that diveſt the Eldeſt, and all his (the Youngeſt's) other Seniors? and, by an Inverſion of the Order of Nature and Things, make the Death or Abſence of the Youngeſt neceſſary, before the Elder can take upon him the like Authority? Or doth the Veſting of an Inferior with an Authority, by that Fact diveſt a Superior? Every day's Practice ſhews the contrary, in Guardians of the Realm, ſecond and third Lieutenants, Sub-Sheriffs, &c. who are fully veſted in the Abſence of their Superiors; and do not, by being ſo veſted, diveſt their Superiors; but have that Authority only for a Time, *viz.* till the Return of their Superiors. This ſhews that a Man may be veſted with an Authority, and all the Authority of another, and yet by being ſo veſted doth not diveſt that other. This I ſuppoſe they will eaſily grant, but ſay the Caſes are by no Means parallel; for the Perſons mentioned are known to have a temporary Authority, and made for a temporary End, *viz.* to execute the Place of their Principals during their Abſence and until their Return; but that the Caſe of a reſident ſecond or third Councellor is very different: for he being ſworn, and by that and the Poſſeſſion of the Seals, veſted; tho' veſted with a temporary Authority and for a temporary End, yet being ſo veſted, he is, in the Caſe of the Abſence of a Governor, to adminiſter the Government until his Return; or, in caſe of his Death, until the Arrival of another, or until His Majeſty ſignifies his Pleaſure in expreſs Terms to revoke his Authority; and That, notwithſtanding the Return of the eldeſt Councellor, or any of his Seniors; who (by his the Younger's being ſworn, &c.) are diveſted of the Authority that otherwiſe the Eldeſt would have had. This they do and muſt ſay to ſpeak conſiſtently; for otherwiſe the Words *Veſting* and *Diveſting* are in this Caſe but empty Sounds, without any Meaning but to amuſe and deceive their Readers. But if the Caſe be not ſo, and the younger Councellor is not ſo veſted as to diveſt the Elder, but holds his Place only *pro tempore*, and in the Interim until the eldeſt come upon the Spot, and is ſo underſtood and intended to do by the King and Miniſtry, what have the Gentlemen in the Oppoſition, and thoſe that abet them, been doing? What the Meaning and Intentions of the King's Inſtructions are, and what Interpretation is to be put upon the Directions there given, with reſpect to the Authority given the eldeſt Councellor reſiding, is only to be determined by the King himſelf; and that I take to be ſufficiently and clearly done by the additional Inſtruction to me directed. Had I been ſomewhere in *America* not in *Jerſey*, at the Time that Direction was given, there might have been ſome Colour to have ſurmiſed that the Queen and Miniſtry were miſtaken, and directed to a Perſon they believed to be in the actual Adminiſtration when he was not: But I being in *England* at that Time, and it being known to the Queen then Guardian of the Realm, and the Britiſh Court, that I was ſo, there is no room left for ſuch Surmiſe: And it is a clear Determination, that the eldeſt Councellor, tho' abſent at the Death of the Governor, really is and is eſteemed the Commander in Chief of this Province; and that any younger Councellor taking the Adminiſtration by being upon the Spot, is only in the Adminiſtration in the Interim until the eldeſt Councellor comes upon the Spot; and no otherwiſe veſted with that Authority, than as a Lieutenant or other inferior Officer is in the Abſence of his Superior.

Theſe Gentlemen ſeem to be in queſt of Pretences to juſtify their Oppoſition, like drowning Men willing to lay hold of any thing to ſave themſelves. In the firſt place, the *being upon the Spot*, and *being once veſted with the Authority, is not to be diveſted but by expreſs Words*, is laid hold on; and leſt that ſhould not do, the next is, *that my Place in Council being void by my Abſence without any Leave that they know of.* But theſe Pretences, like two Sun-Dials placed at the Corner of a Church, tho' the Shade is caſt by the ſame Sun, are made ſo as to contradict each other, and both of them the Truth: For, if the Pretence of *being once veſted* has any weight, or was true (as it is not) whether my Place in Council was void or not is not at all material: For according to that, had I continued eldeſt Councellor, and been abſent in *New-York* or *Pennſylvania*, juſt croſs the Water at the Time of the Death, I ſhould have been no more intituled to the Adminiſtration than if I had been in *England* or *Japan*. In the next Place, if *my Place being void in Council* gives the next eldeſt a Title, the *being veſted*, &c. is foreign to the Purpoſe; for in that Caſe he had a Right to be veſted antecedent to his being ſo, and being veſted afterwards, gave no Addition to his Authority. If they lay any Streſs upon what they ſay in that Caſe, it amounts to a Confeſſion, that if it was not void I am intituled to the Adminiſtration. That it neither was nor is void, the Queen has ſufficiently determined; but it ſeems *the Queen is miſtaken*: How or why ſhe is ſo, they and their Abettors may one Day make out, when they have more Leiſure to conſider of that Matter than at preſent: But in the mean time, if they lay no Streſs upon that Argument, why do they make uſe of it? and in ſuch a manner too, as makes it evident, that even they themſelves doubted whether it was void or not. They ſay, they do not find any Colour for me to demand the Adminiſtration, but by my Name being firſt placed in the royal Inſtructions, which they confeſs it is in the Inſtruction *No.* I. They might have added, "and that by the Royal Patent, he whoſe Name was firſt placed in thoſe Royal Inſtructions, was on the Death, &c. to take upon him the Government, and execute all the Powers and Authorities in that Commiſſion contained: And alſo that the Queen by another Royal Inſtruction directed to me by Name, calls me *Preſident of the Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Jerſey*, which She ſays is under my Government. But to obviate and oppoſe any Claim made by me, either by Virtue of the Royal Patent and Inſtructions, or Additional Inſtruction declaratory of their Meaning, or on any Pretence whatſoever; they ſay, "That I was in *England*, and had been there more than "twelve Months before the Death of the late Governor or "Preſident, and did abſent my ſelf from the Province, and "continue abſent, from the Province nigh two Years with-"out Leave from the then Governor, under his Hand and "Seal, or *any otherwiſe* that they could ever hear or learn; "and therefore they are of Opinion, that by the King's In-"ſtruction *No.* X. my Place in Council here is become void."

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Whether they mean by [*any otherwise*] a Leave from the Governor in any other Manner than under his Hand and Seal, or any other kind of Leave than what the Governor could give, is what I do not well understand: But be it one or other, it will not follow, that a Thing was not so because they did not know, or did never hear that it was, or that I had not sufficient Leave, because they never heard that I had. By their own Confession, their Opinion of my Place's being void in Council, is not founded on my Want of sufficient Leave for that purpose, but on their Want of Knowledge that I had. I won't say these Gentlemen are the first that founded a positive Opinion upon their Nescience, but I believe they will be the only Persons that will attempt to justify it upon that foot. Ignorance may sometimes be admitted in Excuse to palliate a wrong Procedure, but not to justify it; and never in Men that either did or might have known better if they would. My Absence from *New-Jersie* was either in *New-York* or in *England*, and if I had a sufficient Leave for that Absence, either from the Governor or his Superiors, it would justifie that Absence, whether these Gentlemen knew it or not: And it would not be such an Absence as is within any Meaning of the Instruction they refer to. While I continued Chief Justice of *New-York*, the King's Commission to me, known to the Governor, sufficiently authorized my Absence. When the Assembly sat in *New-Jersie*, I was attending the Service of that Commission: But if I had not, it is well known to many, and I doubt not to these Gentlemen, that the Governor, for Reasons best known to himself, never desired my Presence there, but the contrary; for which Reason I never had any Summons sent me: So that my Absence was so far from being without his Leave, that my Presence would have been so: And his not summoning of me was not only a Leave otherwise than under Hand and Seal, for my being absent, but a tacit Command for my being so. When I was in *England*, it was to prosecute a Suit and Complaint against the Governor himself, which I might do without his Leave; and every Suitor has in all such Cases the King's Leave imply'd; and none of these Absences within the Meaning and Intention of the Instruction refer'd to.

(*The Remainder to be inserted in our next.*)

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*LONDON, Sept.* 27.

The Paris A-la-main has the following remarkable Article: 'We have Advice from Constantinople, by 'Letters which arrived here a few Days ago, that the Grand 'Signior has actually declar'd War with the Emperor in 'the usual Form.' We must however take leave to inform our Readers that this Piece of News seems by no means to be credited, the Grand Signior being in no Disposition to do rash Acts, if it be true, as they write in very late Letters from Constantinople. 'That the Ambassador from the new 'Sophi of Persia treats the Turks in a Manner they were 'never used to bear; That on the Day this Minister had 'his Audience of the Kaimaican, some of his Followers at'tempted some Irregularities in the Courts of the Seraglio, 'and the Turks endeavouring to hinder them, the Ambassa'dor himself call'd to the latter and told them, *That this 'was not a Time for them to oppose the Persians in any thing: That 'they ought to be humble and submissive, and remember his Master 'had more than* 60000 *of their Countrymen at that time Pri'soners of War in his Dominions.* That notwithstanding this 'Insolence call'd for publick Notice, the Porte order'd, on 'pain of Death, no Man should dare affront the Ambassador, 'or the meanest of his Retinue: That the Ambassador had 'brought two Letters from the Sophi, one directed to the 'Grand Signior, and the other to the Vizir, acquainting 'them of his Accession to the Throne, and that the Am'bassador had demanded to have an Answer to these Let'ters, giving his Master the Titles belonging to his Dig'nity before he would enter into any Negociation.'

Velt Marshal Count Munich continues with the Russian Army at Precop, where his Troops are a little harrass'd by the Tartars, who (the said General now finds) can come out of the Crimea without passing the Precop, the Gulloie Foot being so shallow in several places, that both Horse and Foot can ford it, which the Russians did not know before. It is said that Count Munich mentions, that some Thousands of the Tartars have passed the said Sea, and joyn'd the Nogay Tartars, with a view to intercept his little Parties and Provisions.

The Emperor continues his Preparations in Hungary. His Generals are in Motion, disposing every thing for a vigorious Invasion in case of a War with the Grand Signior; and 'tis said by the Convention lately concluded with his Catholick Majesty, Spain is to execute a Naval Expedition against the Turks.

Letters from Corsica, by the way of Genoa, advise, that the Malecontents having their Patience tir'd out in expecting, to no Purpose, the Succour promis'd them by Baron Neuhoff, have at last taken the Resolution to strip him of the Title of Sovereign; that they depos'd him accordingly in a General Assembly, telling him that if the Succour did not arrive within the Month of October, they would drive him out of their Island. This Resolution has been since fixed up in all the Towns possess'd by the Rebels, and the Baron was instantly deserted by all his Courtiers except his Secretary.

*Sept.* 30. Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has granted the Emperor 150,000 of the 600,000 Roman Crowns demanded of him by his Imperial Majesty for carrying on the War against the Turks.

*Octob.* 1. By Letters from Ratisbon it appears, that the Evangelical Body have received an Answer from the King of Denmark, declaring, 'That his Majesty saw with Plea'sure that the Pains he had taken to produce the Abolition 'of the Clause in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Rys'wick, prov'd agreeable to the Evangelick Body; and that 'he would zealously continue his Instances as well at the 'Court of Vienna as that of France, that every Thing may 'be re-established on the Footing of the Treaty of West'phalia, &c.

## PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

Thursday last the Body of Peter Michael Willer, a Dutch Boy of about 7 Years of age, was found in the Woods near Schuylkill, where it seems he had been frozen to Death. He was last seen alive at a little Bonfire made in the Street by Boys on the Saturday Evening before, from which he went alone, saying he would go home. How he came to lose himself and wander so far out of Town, cannot be known. He was found lying on his Back, with his Legs across; and it did not appear that he had struggled much in Dying.


## Advertisements.

GOOD COFFEE, to be sold by *Thomas Hopkinson* in *Chesnut-Street.*

VERY good CANARY, to be sold by the Quart or smaller Measure, by *William Parsons*, in *Second-Street*,

*THIS is to give Notice, That* HAIR-CLOTH *and* HAIR-LINES *of all Sorts, still continue to be made by the Widow* Rakestraw, *at the upper End of* Front-street, Philadelphia, *where all Persons may be supplied with the same as usual.*

*** Note, *There are two large Rooms with Fire-places in them, to be let by the said Widow* Rakestraw.

Lately Imported from *London* & *Bristol*,
To be SOLD by *Thomas Williams*,
*AT his Store on* Fishbourn's *Wharff*,

*Kerseys and Broad Cloths of all Prices, a good Choice of Ruggs, Blankets, Ozenbrigs, Duroys and fine Broad Cloth in Suits with Trimming exactly match'd, plain narrow Cloth, Bed Ticks in Suits and whole Pieces, three quarter and seven eight Garlix, Westphalia Dowlass, thread Buttons, Mens Hose, printed Calicoes, India Handkerchiefs, Persians, Taffaties, Lutestrings, Mantua Silks, large and small Books for Accounts, Thread, Lace, Edgings, thread Sattins, Venetian Poplins, Bristol and London Shallons, Muslin, Cambrick, and sundry other Goods; very Cheap, for ready Money or at the usual Credit.*

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RAN away about the 6th of November *last from* Matthew Clarkson, *a Servant Man named* Johannes Poluck, *born in* Switzerland, *about Twenty Years of age, of a middle Stature, hath two Thumbs on the right Hand, and keeps it bound over with a Rag, came over from* Holland, *in the Brigt. Prince Frederick*, Joseph Willson, *Master, to* New-York, *about the middle of September last: Had on, a new Felt Hat, a double worsted striped Cap, a double breasted Pea-Jacket with flat brass buttons, two ozenbrigs Shirts, new leather breeches two pair woollen Stockings, new Shoes & two cotton romal Handkerchiefs. Whoever apprehends the said Servant & delivers him in the Goal of* Philadelphia, *any Goal in* New Jersey *or at* New-York, *giving Notice to Mr.* Arent Hassert *of* Philadelphia, Gerardus De Peyster *at* New-Brunswick, *or* Mathew Clarkson *in* New-York *shall receive* Three Pounds *reward and reasonable Charges.*

JOHN GOODWIN,

SHOP-KEEPER, who formerly liv'd in *Chesnut-Street*, is Removed into *Front-Street*, next Door to Messrs. *Willing* and *Shippen*, at the Sign of the SUGAR-LOAF; where his Country Friends and others may be supplied with sundry sorts of European and other Goods, at reasonable Prices.

And all Persons in Debt to the said *John Goodwin*, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment.

For LONDON directly,

THE Ship *Charming Nancy*, *John Steadman*, Master, will certainly sail in four Weeks, Wind and Weather permitting.

For Freight or Passage agree with the said Master at *Fishbourn's* Store in *Water-Street*.

*†* *N. B.* He will carry Goods at a very reasonable Freight, and has several sorts of European Goods to sell Cheap for ready Money. *Philadelphia, Decem.* 16. 1736.

CHOICE *double-refin'd Loaf Sugar at* 17*d* *per Pound, by the half Dozen Loaves, single-refin'd Sugar at* [illegible] *Pound by ditto, Powder Sugar, Muscovado Sugar suitable for Shops or Family Use, Sugar Candy, Mollasses and Bohea Tea, sold at very reasonable Rates by* Peter Delage, *at the House of* John Dillwin, *at the upper End of* Second Street.

*Just published,*

POOR RICHARD's ALMANACKS *for the Year* 1737, *containing besides what is usual, a particular Description of the Herb which the Indians use to cure the Bite of that venemous Reptile a* RATTLE-SNAKE, *an exact Print of the Leaf of the Plant, an Account of the Places it grows in, and the Manner of using it, &c. made publick for the general Good. With Variety of other Matters useful, serious and comical. Printed and Sold by* B. Franklin.

ARENT HASSERT, intending to go for *London* and *Holland* in the first or second Month next, desires all Persons that are indebted to him, to pay their respective Dues. To be sold by the said *Arent Hassert*, at his House in *Latitia* Court, sundry sorts of Bolting-cloths, as fine, middling, and coarse; also Madder, and sundry other Goods very reasonable, for ready Money.

LEnt, or left somewhere abroad, about three or four Months ago, a very large Kersey *GREAT-COAT*, burnt almost through in one or two Places, with the Edge of the Taylor's Goose, in making it. Whoever brings it to the Printer hereof, shall be thankfully rewarded.

CHOICE Lisbon SALT *to be sold cheap by* Thomas Griffitts *in* Philadelphia.

GUT Lisbon SALTZ zu verkauffen bey Tohmas Griffitt in Philadelphia, sehr wolfeil.

VEry good SACK sold by *Joseph Wharton*, at 8 s. per Gallon.

*Just imported and sold by* B. Franklin, *the following Books*, viz.

BIbles, Testaments, Psalters and Primmers of several Sorts.

The *British School-Master*, teaching to read, spell and write true *English*, exactly, without learning of *Latin*, and in less than a quarter of the Time usually spent therein. In a new Method, for the Use of *English* Schools. *price* 1 s.

*English Liberties*, or the Free-born Subject's Inheritance.

*Religious Courtship*, being historical Discourses on the Necessity of marrying religious Husbands and Wives only: As also of Husbands and Wives being of the same Opinions in Religion with one another.

*Henry*, on Prayer.

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UNDERSTANDING 'tis a current Report, that my Son *Francis*, who died lately of the Small Pox, had it by Inoculation; and being desired to satisfy the Publick in that Particular; inasmuch as some People are, by that Report (join'd with others of the like kind, and perhaps equally groundless) deter'd from having that Operation perform'd on their Children, I do hereby sincerely declare, that he was not inoculated, but receiv'd the Distemper in the common Way of Infection: And I suppose the Report could only arise from its being my known Opinion, that Inoculation was a safe and beneficial Practice; and from my having said among my Acquaintance, that I intended to have my Child inoculated, as soon as he should have recovered sufficient Strength from a Flux with which he had been long afflicted. B. FRANKLIN.

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